

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, EDITOR.

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The Southern Press.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF SECESSION.

Has a State a right to secede from the Union, or is it a constitutional right? This is an important question when viewed in relation to the responsible position likely to be taken by South Carolina.

We do not design to discuss it at this time, but we simply propose to give high authority in support of the claim. The power has always been contended for in Virginia since the memorable resolutions of 1798, as is clear from the exposition of them by the celebrated report drawn by Mr. Madison. In defending the third of these resolutions, which asserts the doctrine of State interposition, the committee say "that they have scanned it not merely with a strict but with a severe eye, and they feel confident in pronouncing, that in its just and fair construction it is unexceptionably true in its several positions, as it is well known. It is the exponent of the views of the Whig party of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Vermont, and perhaps of the entire South. At all events, it is the bitter foe of Slavery. It has led the crusade against us from the very hour in which it began, and it has devoted every energy to accomplish the success of the Free Soil party. We ask every Southern man, of whatever party, when from such a source, when from an editor whose whole soul has been wrapt up in the cause of Free Soil, to pause and reflect deeply on his own position and on that of the South. Reflect on the triumphant declaration that "the great battle of this generation between Freedom and Slavery has been fought and won" by the Free Soil party. Think of the "proud satisfaction" with which an abolitionist contemplates the "glorious results" of that contest; think of the exultation with which he gazes on the "animating spectacle" of our exclusion from the Mexican Territories; think of the rejoicing with which he announces that but for the Anti-Slavery agitation, "slaves would now be washing the golden sands of California." To accomplish these "glorious results," which thus fill his bosom with enthusiastic joy, the editor of the New York Tribune has been laboring for years, with all the power and energy which a splendid intellect, an indomitable courage and an undying devotion to the principles of abolition could inspire his soul. To these great objects he has made all else subservient. So ardently has he been devoted to them, that he for a time refused to support General Taylor for the Presidency, and only consented to advocate his election for the reason that it would be more favorable to the success of his abolition theories, than that of General Cass. When from him we hear the paens of triumphant exultation at the "glorious results" of the struggle between the North and South, we would be false to truth, and false to patriotism, to attempt concealment, or to escape the conclusion that he must have great cause for rejoicing. No man is so senseless as to suppose that he would rejoice, if free soil had not won a great and important victory. He is, however, an idiot, is so devoid of reason, as to suppose for a moment, that a man, the aim and object of whose life has been the ultimate abolition of Slavery, would run so wild with joy, unless the result of the contest had declared victory in his favor.

This inference, says the report, is "constitutional and conclusive." Mr. Jefferson maintained the same doctrines in the famous resolutions drafted by him and adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1792. Mr. Alex. Hamilton, in one of his papers in the "Federalist," admits that if the Federal Government should oppress the States, the State government would be ready to check it by virtue of their own inherent sovereign powers. "It may safely be received as an axiom in our political system" (says Mr. Hamilton) "that the State governments will, in all possible contingencies, afford complete security to the people, the public liberty by the national authority—Project of usurpation cannot be masked under pretences so likely to escape the penetration of select bodies of men, as those at large—The legislatures will have better means of information—They can discover the danger at a distance, and possessing all the organs of civil power, and the confidence of the people, they can at once adopt a regular plan of opposition, in which they can appropriate all the resources of the community."

Nathaniel Macon, for thirty years a member of the Senate of the United States from the State of North Carolina and of whom John Randolph of this State said that he was the purest and wisest man who had ever taken part in the counsels of the nation, in a letter in reply expresses the following opinion: "There can be no doubt that the United States are in a horrible situation, and that the publication of your desire would be useless. It has never been a secret, and always stated to those who wanted to know it. In the year 1824 the Constitution was buried in the Senate—the Senators who were then present will, it is believed, recollect the fact—and never afterwards quoted by me while I continued in the Senate. The opinions of Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson and Gov. Clinton, are known but not respected. I have never believed that a State could nullify and remain in the Union, but have always believed that a State might succeed when she pleased and that right I have considered the best guard to public liberty and public justice that could be desired, and it ought to have prevented what is now felt in the South, oppression. When Confederates begin to fight, liberty is soon lost, and the government is soon changed. A government of opinion, established by sovereign States, for special purposes, cannot be maintained by force. The use of force makes enemies, and enemies cannot live in peace under such a government."

These are the views deliberately expressed by the patriots and sages of bygone days—men who made the science of our complex machinery of government their study and two of whom assisted in the formation of the present Constitution. Whether secession will lead to civil war between the General Government and the seceding State, rests entirely with the stronger power. There is no necessity for it unless the Federal Government shall close to its usurpations by the blood of those it shall have attempted to oppress. These measures is not resorted to by the retiring State with a view to resort to force. All she seeks, is the privilege to peacefully withdraw from a league, the compact of which has been violated, and which has become to her a grievous Agg.

AGITATION.

We had hoped that our country's severest trials, were past, and that some respite would ensue after the protracted excitement, which has late harassed the public mind. It seems that we are mistaken in this expectation, and that there is a vitality, a living principle at the foundation of our late patriotic tumults that cannot be removed by cutting off the apparent cause.

The Territorial question, which was deemed the only tangible subject matter for agitation, has been happily settled without an invasion of the rights of any portion of the people, yet the mad spirit of fanaticism is none the less active, and is even more reckless than ever heretofore.

Formerly those who delighted to destroy the peace of the country sought for a pretext in constitutional right, but now they throw off all disguise, and stand forth the champions of a lawless force, and boldly avow their determination to nullify the law and the constitution.

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NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

It must be obvious to every intelligent person, that if Congress possessed power over Slavery as it exists in the Southern States, any attempt to exercise such power would break up the Union, just as surely as would an attempt to introduce Slavery into Massachusetts. These are subjects of mere State right, and State authority, intended originally to be left entirely with the States, and they must so be left still, if we wish to preserve the Union.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter, which you may think necessary, to remove false impressions. I am, my dear sir, with the trust regard, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. JOHN M. BORRIS, Richmond, Va.

SUCCESSFUL PURCHASE OF A D.D.

The Rev. Dr. Pennington, a Presbyterian clergyman, of this city, of respectable standing in his church, but of the unconstitutional color, has been endeavoring, for some time past, to raise money abroad to purchase the right to live in his own country, and fulfil unobliged his duties to the society over which he is the ordained pastor. He has had some difficulty in accomplishing this object, we have understood, his own published narrative having given the impression that he was already free, and his manifest hostility to the American Anti-Slavery Society having lost him the confidence of many of the Anti-Slavery people in Great Britain and Ireland. Of course he has no one to blame but himself that the latter fact has been an obstacle in his path, as all those persons abroad who are not willing to sacrifice their Anti-Slavery to their Secularism naturally look to the American Society as the representative of the unadulterated Anti-Slavery of this country, and expect to find in those to whom they give their confidence as Abolitionists some sympathy in the principles and measures of that Society. Nor are we surprised that the account which he gave of his own life should have led all who read it to the belief that he was already free. That this statement was, however, for some reason made ambiguous is not impossible, and the fact is established that he was a slave as well as that a final attempt for his purchase has been successful. It is to be regretted that the influence of such a case must be lessened by the fact that doubt has been thrown upon Dr. Pennington's integrity. We copy below the letter of his friend to *The Independent*, giving the particulars of his purchase:

REV. DR. PENNINGTON.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3, 1851.

MESSES. BORROWS:—It will probably interest most of your readers to know that the "chattel personal" generally called Rev. Dr. Pennington, is in a fair way of becoming a man.

Dr. P. was born the slave of Fribbie Tilghman, of Hagerstown, Maryland, by whom he was educated in a blacksmith, though an important branch of his education was forgotten—that of teaching him his letters. At the age of about 21 he was regularly graduated in the "peculiar institution;" and his late master certified to me in a writing which I now have in my possession, and which we may regard as his diploma, that at this time "Jim was a first-rate blacksmith, and well worth a thousand dollars." At this age, fearing a desire to see something of the world before he decided where to settle, he one night took hasty leave, and struck for the North Star, and finding after careful observation that he could locate himself more advantageously elsewhere, he has never returned to the "paternal roof." His experience of the "Institution" satisfied him that it was a "first-rate place to emigrate from."

After his escape he found protection and assistance in a Quaker family in Pennsylvania, with whom he remained some time, and whose kindness he has ever since remembered with inexpressible gratitude. Here he began those studies which, ever since pursued with unremitting ardor and industry, have made him a man of intelligence and a scholar. He had stolen from Heaven a Promethean fire which made the chattel a living man.

After pursuing his studies for some years, he entered upon the Christian ministry, and as a Congregational preacher was settled some years in Hartford, and since in New York. His history during the last half of this time is well known to the public.

About the year 1844, Mr. P. disclosed to me the fact that he was a fugitive slave. He did it under the condition of secrecy, and told me at the time that he had never before divulged the fact to any living person except his Quaker friends in Pennsylvania—not even to his wife, so great was his fear that by some misadventure the fact would get abroad and expose him to danger. It was withheld from his wife, however, mainly to save her from disquieting fears. He informed me that in his studies, in his domestic life, and in the discharge of his parochial duties, he was constantly burdened with harassing apprehensions of being seized and carried back to slavery. The name which he bore was an assumed one; that of the chattel was James Pembroke, or more commonly the "household word" Jim. He disclosed the fact to me, that I might attempt a negotiation with his master, for the purchase of his freedom. I accordingly wrote to Mr. Tilghman to ascertain on what terms he would manumit him, taking care to give him no intimation of his present name or of his residence. Mr. T. soon after wrote to me, "with regard to the ungrateful servant of whom" I had written him—as servants were then very high in the market—he could not take less than \$500; adding in a postscript, "Jim is a first-rate blacksmith, and well worth \$1,000." As Mr. P. could not raise so large a sum, and as it was an exorbitant price for a "bird in the bush," he decided to pursue the negotiation no further. Mr. Tilghman died soon after.

The passage of the late Fugitive Slave law found Mr. P. in Scotland; and with the arrests of fugitives under it, of which he received frequent intelligence, filled him with new apprehensions as to his own fate on his return to New York—then immediately contemplated—particularly as he had made the fact public in England that he was a fugitive slave. In these circumstances he wrote to me for my advice as to the risk he would incur by returning; and I advised him to remain where he was for the present. Soon after some friends of his in the village of Dunse, in Berwickshire, determined to take the matter in hand, and raise the necessary funds to secure his freedom, whatever might be the amount required, and appointed a committee to correspond with me on the subject. This was some four or five months ago, and I have since that time been negotiating with the administrator of Mr. Tilghman, until at last an arrangement was made for his purchase at the sum of \$150. The administrator having no power to manumit, it was necessary for him to sell him to a third person, and for the vendor to execute the deed of manumission. I accordingly directed the bill of sale to be made to me. The bill was submitted, and I have to-day received the bill of sale making over James Pembroke to me as my own property forever, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

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Very respectfully yours,

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P. S. I have returned from my walk. The deed is executed. Jim Pembroke is merged in Rev. Dr. Pennington. The slave is free—the chattel is a man.

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a few towns or counties; and according to a paper has been prepared, expressive of a desire for Mr. Webster's nomination, which will be as far as practicable, be open to signature in every town.

This certainly is a most fair and unobjectionable mode of ascertaining the voice of the people; and we greatly mistake if the returns do not show an array of numbers and names which will seal the eyes, beyond all cavil, not only the high estimation in which Massachusetts still holds Mr. Webster, but will a so show to our sister question.

This is for the country. In Boston the same means are resorted to, and agents canvas the whole city, invading every shop, store, and house in it, for signatures; besides this, the following paper is placed in the Merchant's Exchange, but in six days it had received less than two thousand names:

We nominate DANIEL WEBSTER for President of the United States—

Because he is a true lover of liberty, a faithful friend to his country and its institutions, and the defender of the Constitution under which we live.

Because his patriotism is as broad as the Union, and he will never permit the Constitution to be violated to favor any portion of the country or the benefit of any individual.

Because by his calm wisdom, a far seeing intelligence, and high courage, he has done much to save our country from foreign war and intestine division, and to guide it in the path of honor, prosperity and happiness.

Because under his administration the Constitution will be upheld, the laws enforced, the Union preserved, and the whole country be made prosperous; and finally,

Because this high honor is due to his long and faithful service, to his matchless talents, his stern integrity, and his exalted patriotism.

A PRAYER FOR SLAVERY HOLDING UNITY.

The Rev. Dr. Gilman, of Charleston, S. C. seems to be as Unitarian in his Politics as he is in his Theology, though his Politics are not of the liberal school that Unitarianism in religion professed to be. He seeks for Unity in Slaveholding, not Unity in Liberty, and prays that discord may cease and peace reign, where peace would be the triumph of virtue, and discord a struggle for purity. So at least must we interpret the fact of his having volunteered to open a meeting of the late Disunion Convention at Charleston with prayer, and such exhortations as these with which he approached the Father of all men:

REV. DR. PENNINGTON.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3, 1851.

MESSES. BORROWS:—It will probably interest most of your readers to know that the "chattel personal" generally called Rev. Dr. Pennington, is in a fair way of becoming a man.

Dr. P. was born the slave of Fribbie Tilghman, of Hagerstown, Maryland, by whom he was educated in a blacksmith, though an important branch of his education was forgotten—that of teaching him his letters. At the age of about 21 he was regularly graduated in the "peculiar institution;" and his late master certified to me in a writing which I now have in my possession, and which we may regard as his diploma, that at this time "Jim was a first-rate blacksmith, and well worth a thousand dollars." At this age, fearing a desire to see something of the world before he decided where to settle, he one night took hasty leave, and struck for the North Star, and finding after careful observation that he could locate himself more advantageously elsewhere, he has never returned to the "paternal roof." His experience of the "Institution" satisfied him that it was a "first-rate place to emigrate from."

After his escape he found protection and assistance in a Quaker family in Pennsylvania, with whom he remained some time, and whose kindness he has ever since remembered with inexpressible gratitude. Here he began those studies which, ever since pursued with unremitting ardor and industry, have made him a man of intelligence and a scholar. He had stolen from Heaven a Promethean fire which made the chattel a living man.

After pursuing his studies for some years, he entered upon the Christian ministry, and as a Congregational preacher was settled some years in Hartford, and since in New York. His history during the last half of this time is well known to the public.

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is that he holds heretical opinions in relation to the peculiar institution and possibly that he may sometimes in familiar intercourse give expression to those opinions, though we do not know that the latter is charged against him. It is clear, at any rate, that even his presence cannot be tolerated in North Carolina, and he is therefore banished from the State—banished, it is well known, to Europe. How came this exception? "except rice, the staple of South Carolina was rice, and when the struggle with Great Britain was impending, and union was all-important to its successful issue, threatened to withdraw from the Congress and break up the Association, unless South Carolina could be permitted to export rice and indigo. This proceeding occasioned a suspension of the business of the Congress for two or three days.

McBRIDE SENT OFF.—For what he had already been made known, by resolution of the legislature, making and otherwise, the reader is prepared to hear that the excitement in this County in relation to the Abolitionist preachers from Ohio, has come to a head. A large company—some two hundred, it is said—intercepted McBride last Sunday morning, while on his way to a preaching appointment at Sandy Ridge, in the Western part of

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Miscellany.

THE HOME AND MARRIED LIFE OF WORDSWORTH.

BY DR. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH.

Two chapters from the "MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH" immediately to be issued from the press of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, under the superintendence of the Poet's American correspondent, Prof. Henry Reed, of Philadelphia, are pre-published by the *Literary World*. The work [adds that paper] it should be remarked, is in the strictest sense a Memoir, and is chiefly an illustrative companion upon Wordsworth's writings. As such it exhibits the highest form of personality, while its calm lessons of wisdom breathe peace upon the troubled and hot haste of the world—a ministry, which, if it yielded no other, should make this book, as it will and must be, dearly prized.

RYDAL MOUNT.

Two years and a half have passed away since the dictation of the auto-biographical notes which have been inserted in the foregoing chapter. The voice which uttered them is still. The Poet fell asleep in death, and was buried in peace, by the side of his beloved daughter Dora, in Grasmere churchyard.

Here the present labor begins; and I sit down to perform it in the Poet's own abode. RYDAL MOUNT is now clad in all its summer beauty. Many persons of the present generation are familiar with the scene in which he habitually resided for the last thirty-seven years of his life; but they who may live in foreign climes, or in future ages, may feel a desire to form for themselves a picture of the place in which the Poet lived so long, in which he breathed his last, and with which his poems are, and ever will be, associated in the public mind.

I shall, therefore, describe it as it is now. The house stands upon the sloping side of a rocky hill, called Nab's Scar. It has a southern aspect. In front of it is a small, semicircular area of grey gravel, fringed with shrubs and flowers, the house forming the diameter of the circle. From this area, there is a descent by a few steps southward, and then a gentle ascent to a grassy mound. Here let us rest a little. At our back is the house; in front, rather to the left in the horizon, is WANSFELL, on which the light of the evening sun rests, and to which the Poet has paid a grateful tribute in two of his later sonnets:

"Wansfell! this household has a favored lot,
Living, with liberty on thee to gaze."

Beneath it, the blue smoke shows the place of the town of AMBLESIDE. In front is the lake of WINDERMERE, shining in the sun, also in front, but more to the right, are the fells of LOUGHREY, one of which throws up a massive solitary crag, on which the Poet's imagination pleased itself to plant an impetuous castle:

"Aerial rock, whose solitary brow,
From this low threshold, daily meets the sight."

Looking to the right, in the garden, is a beautiful glade, overhung with rhododendrons in most luxuriant leaf and bloom. Near them is a tall ash-tree, in which a thrush has sung for hours together during many years. Not far from it is a laburnum, in which the osier cage of the doves was hung. Below, to the west, is the vegetable garden, not parted off from the rest, but blended with it by parterres of flowers and shrubs.

Returning to the platform of grey gravel before the house, we pass under the shade of a fine sycamore, and ascend to the westward by fourteen steps of stones, about nine feet long, in the interstices of which grow the yellow flowering poppy and the wild geranium, or Poor Robin Gay.

"With his red stalks upon a sunny day;"

a favorite with the Poet, as his eyes show. The steps above-mentioned lead to an upward sloping TERRACE, about two hundred and fifty feet long. On the right side it is shaded by laburnums, Portugal laurels, mountain ash, and fine walnut trees and cherries: on the left it is flanked by a low stone wall, coped with rude slates, and covered with lichens, mosses, and wild flowers. The fern waves on the walls, and at its base grows the wild strawberry and foxglove. Beneath this wall, and parallel to it, on the left, is a level TERRACE, constructed by the Poet, for the sake of a friend most dear to him and his wife, for the last twenty years of Mr. Wordsworth's life, was often a visitor and inmate of Rydal Mount. This terrace was a favorite resort of the Poet, being more easy for pacing to and fro, when old age began to make him feel the acuteness of the other terrace to be tiresome. Both these terraces command beautiful views of the vale of the Rothay, and the banks of the lake of Windermere.

The ascending terrace leads to an arbor lined with vines, from which, passing onward, on opening the latched door, we have a view of the lower end of RYDAL LAKE, and of the long, wooded and rocky hill of Loughrigg, beyond and above it. Close to this arbor-door is a beautiful sycamore, with five fine Scotch firs in the foreground, and a deep bay of wood, to the left and front, of oak, ash, holly, hazel, fir, and birch. The terrace-path here winds gently off to the right, and becomes what was called by the Poet and his household the "FAR TERRACE, on the mountain's side."

"The Poet's hand first shaped it, and the step
Of that same hand—repeated to and fro,

At noon, at noon, and under moonlight skies,

Through the viscidities of many a year—

Forbad the weeds to creep o'er its grey line."

Here he

"Scattered to the heedless winds
The vocal rapture of fresh poesy,"

And he was often locked

"In earnest converse with beloved friends."

The "far terrace" after winding along in a serpentine line for 150 feet, ends at a little gate, beyond which is a beautiful well of clear water, called "the Nab Well," which was to the poet of Rydal—a professed water-drinker—what the Bantusian fountain was to the Sabinus' well:

"Thou hast cheered a simple board

With beverage pure as ever fixed the choice

Of hermit dubious where to scoop his cell,

Which Persian kings might envy."

Returning to the arbor, we descend, by a narrow flight of stone steps, to the kitchen-garden, and, passing through it southward, we open a gate and enter a field, sloping down to the valley, and called, from its owner's name, "Dora's field." Not far on the right, on entering this field, is the stone bearing the inscription—

"In these fair vales hath many a tree
At Wordsworth's suit been spared.

From the builder's hand, this stone,

For some rude beauty of its own,

Was rescued by the Bard."

And the concluding lines will now be read with pathetic interest:

"So let it rest; time-hold will come,

When here the tender-waited time

May leave a gentle sign for him,

As one of the departed."

Near the same gate, we see a pollard oak, and beneath it a pool, to which the gold and silver fish, once swimming in a vase in the library of the house, were transported for the enjoyment of greater freedom:

"Removed in kindness from their glassy cell

To the fresh waters of a living well,

An elfin pool, so sheltered that its rest

No winds disturb."

The verses which were suggested by the various fortunes of the fish will here be remembered with pleasure. Passing the pool, and then turning to the right, we come to some stone steps leading down the slope; and to the right, engraven on the rock, is the following inscription, allusive to the character of the descent:

"Wouldst thou be gathered to Christ's chosen flock,

Shun the broad way too easily explored,

And let thy path be hewn out of the Rock,

The living Rock of God's eternal Word."

We return from this field to the house.

It has been made familiar to many eyes by engravings, especially one prefixed to the one-volume edition of the Poet's works. It is a modest mansion, of a sober hue, tinged with weather stains, with two tiers of five windows; on the right of these is a porch, and above, and to the right, are two other windows: the highest looks out of what was the Poet's bed-room. The gable end at the east, that first seen on entering the grounds from the road, presents on the ground-floor the window of the old hall or dining-room. The house is mantled over here and there with roses and ivy, and jessamine and Virginia creeper.

We may pause on the threshold of the porch at the hospitable "SALVE" inscribed on the pavement brought by a friend from Italy. In the privacy of the interior shall we be seated. Suffice it to say, that in the end hall or dining-room stands the ancestral almyra brought from Fenistone, and here are engravings of poets—Chaucer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Milton—and also of the royal children, a gift from Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen to the Poet Laureate.

In the library, as by such name it may be called, for books are found dispersed indifferently in all the sitting-rooms of the ground floor, are pictures from the pencil of the Poet's dear friend Sir G. H. Beaumont, illustrating some of the Poet's works—the "White Doe of Rylstone" and the "Thorn." In the adjoining room hangs the portrait which suggested those beautiful lines beginning with the words—

"Bequited into forgetfulness of care
Till to the day his unfinished task of pen
Or book regardless, and of that fair scene
In Nature's prodigality displayed
Before my window, oftentimes and long
I gaze upon a portrait."

On the staircase hangs the picture brought with some others by the author's eldest son from Italy, and celebrated in the sonnet—

"Giordano, verily thy pencil's skill
Hath here portraited Nature's happiest grace
The fair Endymion couch'd on Latmos hill."

Opposite is an engraving from Haydon's picture of the Duke of Wellington upon the field of Waterloo, commemorated in another sonnet; and, not much further on, the Cuckoo Clock, immortalized by the Poet's imaginative and tender lines—

"For service hangs behind his chamber door;
" and the voice which cheered him in sleepless nights, and presented to his mind a train of blithe and vernal thoughts in winter nights,

"When tempests howl."

Or nipping frosts remind thee trees are bare,"

still sounds from its retreat, and is heard throughout the house.

This clock struck twelve at noon, on Tuesday, April 23, 1850, when the Poet breathed his last.

MARRIAGE.

The preceding chapter brought Mr. Wordsworth to the eve of one of the most eventful eras of his life—his Marriage.

This is a subject on which no one can speak but in his own language: "a stranger intermeddeth not with his joy." But it may serve a useful purpose to refer to his words:

"His marriage was full of blessings to himself, as ministering to the exercise of his tender affections in the discipline and delight which married life supplies. The boon bestowed on him in the marriage-union was admirably adapted to shed a cheering and soothing influence upon his mind. And by the language in which he speaks of the blessing which he then received, he displays an example of true conjugal affection, graced with sweet and endearing charms of exquisite delicacy. He has thus rendered great service to society, to utter only a series of idle and facetious observations. Harlequin without his mask was known to be a grave man as his neighbors. It was to their lives more than to their books, that he proposed to direct his attention, and they now suggested reflections of a serious if not a sad character. At their object had been to comment on others, they now became the subjects of conversation themselves; these parades of yesterday became the text of to-day's sermon. He then recapitulated the lesson of his life, and, in his sermon, he said, "Sir William Temple's life, his political career. According to his biographers, he happily characterized Sir William as having given him a surly recognition and passed in. After all, the best test was to say of any such man, "How would you have liked to have been his friend?" He should have liked to have been Shakespeare's call-boy; he should have liked to have lived in Harry Fielding's staircase—to have opened his door for him with his latch-key, and shaken hands with him in the morning, and listened to his talk over his jug of small beer; he should have enjoyed the charm of Addison's conversation. Now, as to Swift, if you had been his inferior, he would have treated you kindly; if you had been his superior, he would have treated you kindly; if you had been a nobleman, he would have been the most delightful companion in the world. His servility swayed so, that it looked like independence. He took the road like Macbeth, stopping all the carriages that came in his way to get what he could from them; but there was one carriage with a mitre on it which he looked for very anxiously. It never came; however; so said Mr. Thackeray, "he fired his pistol in the air with a curse, and retired to his own country." After some observations on the disorders of that age, he said that Swift could not properly be called an Irishman. Steele and Goldsmith were Irishmen, and to the last. But Swift was not an Irishman because he was born in Dublin, any more than an Englishman because he was born in London. He was a Hindoo. He was his wife's thrifly, as he did his fortune. He has no pedigree of illustrious descent. He was the most wretched of mankind. Addison appeared to him as the most amiable. He admired the serene, calm character, who could walk so majestically among his fellow-creatures, and viewing with love all below him could raise his eyes with adoration to the blue sky above. He admitted that Addison was not profound, and that his writings betray no appearance of suffering—which probably he never knew prior to his unlucky marriage—but at the same time he extolled the kindness of his wisdom and the genuine character of his piety.

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